

## Behind the Calm Exterior, Tensions Increase in Corsica as Paris Gets Tough

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

AJACCIO, Corsica — Scores of Sunday drivers took to the coast road south of here to enjoy a warm, brilliant sunny day.

On the Mediterranean beaches abandoned by the tourists until next summer, parents, children and young "lovers" picnicked or sauntered along the water. It was all part of the good life that this island of sandy beaches, isolated coves and stony ruggedly beautiful mountains can offer.

But the seaside calm belied the role Corsica had assumed as one of the most violent issues, and places, in French politics.

A series of shootings and bombings by a small separatist group led

the Socialist government of François Mitterrand to take a series of tough actions last week, measures that contrasted sharply with the conciliatory stance the Socialists had taken toward this island and its autonomy in their first two years of power.

The government banned the separatist group, the Corsican National Liberation Front. It replaced several key Corsican police officials with trusted men from France. And it assigned Robert Broussard, an expert in dealing with gangs, to break the separatist group. Mr. Broussard has a reputation as the Kojak of the French police force and is often described in the press as "supercop" or "Zorro."

For many in Corsica — and particularly the non-Corsican "continental" French who have settled here — the crackdown was a wel-

come tonic after the events of recent months. There have been more than 800 bombing and shooting incidents within the last year and the FLNC, as the separatist group is known, has threatened reprisals against continental French who refuse to pay a monthly 3,000 franc (\$450) "revolutionary tax."

Last month Dr. Jean-Paul Lefay, a veterinarian, was shot three times after refusing to pay the tax. Dr. Lefay intends to stay in Corsica anyway, but Thierry Cazon, a pharmacist whose business in Petreto-Bicchisano was blown up, is ready to leave.

"My 8-year-old son," the pharmacist said this weekend, "asked me, with tears in his eyes, 'It's the

second time, why?' I didn't know what to answer."

Nor is this anger confined to non-Corsicans. "I am a Corsican, who died in the battle of Verdun," said a retired plumber who was taking a walk along the harbor Saturday. "I'd rather die than stop being French. The terrorist, the belligerent, should be shot."

Others in Corsica, however, particularly moderate autonomists who oppose the violent groups but want more local self-rule, argue that the Mitterrand government reacted too strongly, with an eye toward French politics. Socialist politicians have acknowledged privately that they did need to make a demonstration of toughness before

the municipal elections in March. "Mitterrand has been pushed into this by the French right, who make Corsica look like a world of fire and blood," said Xavier Belodere, secretary-general of the Corsican People's Union, an autonomous party, in an interview in his group's ramshackle office. "His policy now consists of sending us a cowherd, Mr. Broussard."

While Corsica's inhabitants were at one time almost entirely of ethnic Corsican background, there now remain only about 130,000 such Corsicans here. The young Corsicans were condemned to leave, while French politicians say the whole Corsican vintage is bad wine.

Separatism has arisen sporadically in Corsica since the French assumed control of the islands.

Its latest manifestations took root in the late 1960s and early 1970s, a time of a new ethnic awakening and revolt against centralized power in many parts of Europe.

The Gaullist and centrist governments that ruled France from 1958 to 1981 reacted to the separatist violence with tough police action, the establishment of a special security court and insistence on French national unity.

Mr. Mitterrand's Socialists took a more sympathetic view of autonomy. They eased security arrangements and voted a special law establishing a Corsican Assembly, for which elections were held last year.

Initially, the guerrillas called off violent actions.

But they eventually denounced the Socialist decentralization initiatives as insufficient, boycotted the elections and began a new round of violence.

## Warsaw Continues Dissident Arrests

### Underground Printing Presses, Remnants of Union Are Targets

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

WARSAW — Although the imprisonment of political dissidents was formally ended on Dec. 31 with the suspension of the basic provisions of martial law, the authorities are still arresting underground Solidarnosc activists.

Officials here say there are still more than 1,500 people in jail for opposing martial law.

The largest recent roundup came just before New Year's Day when the police seized what they said was an underground printing plant near the city of Poznan that was directed by an art historian and a history lecturer, both of whom had been released from internment earlier.

Fifteen underground activists were arrested in connection with the plant's operation, the authorities said. Last week, the state television presented a special program on the underground operation shown after the nightly news, that prominently featured the possession of scarce imported food by the group.

Because of the tight control over information in the official press and the breakdown in the organization and communication among the opposition, it is difficult to estimate how many people have been arrested since the government began in mid-December to suspend martial law.

In the past three weeks, there have been brief reports by the official PAP press agency announcing various police actions. They include the capture of two



LURKING DANGER — A sign on the beach at Rookery Bay reminded British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Monday that the Falkland Islands are still a dangerous place to be. It was the second day of Mrs. Thatcher's visit to the colony. Page 2.

## New Swedish Budget Includes Big Deficit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Prime Minister Olof Palme's government, relying on what it termed a new strategy for solving Sweden's economic problems, presented a high-deficit national budget Monday.

In its first budget proposal since it was returned to power in elections last year after a six-year absence, the Social Democratic government presented a mixture of austerity and expansion measures.

It said the measures were designed to curb private consumption and the deficit, while stimulating investments, industry production and employment.

Mr. Palme's figures did not cover the recent wave of arrests, which appear to be directed primarily at underground printing presses and aimed at breaking up the remnants of Solidarity and preventing the release of internees from reviving their organization. Solidarity was abolished under a law approved by parliament on Oct. 8.

Under new regulations, the printing, distribution or even possession of illegal leaflets, pamphlets, newspapers, tape recordings, photographs or films is a criminal offense, punishable by up to five years in jail.

One raid on an underground printing press that received particular notice in the official press was made at the summer cottage of a well-known actor, Mariusz Dymochowski, in Popow, south of Warsaw, a fashionable area of dachas.

The authorities have been in particular struggling with the actors, who one time boycotted the state television and theater.

This implied a deficit of 90.2 bil-

lion kronor, roughly one-third of the new budget's total.

Mr. Palme told the Riksdag, where the government has a majority of three, that expenditure had been pared down, leaving no room for new social reforms. Mr. Palme said the budget had to be restrictive because of the wide deficits of previous years.

The budget reduces government subsidies to some industries, such as shipbuilding and textiles.

But a major program for industrial expansion includes new highway projects and the modernization of railroads and telecommunications, as well as programs for domestically produced energy. Private investment is also to be encouraged by allowing more generous deductions for businesses.

The Finance Ministry predicted real wages would drop about 4 percent and that private consumption would fall 2.5 percent. "Only our tradition of consensus has made it possible for the labor unions to accept this situation," said Erik Aslund, an undersecretary in the ministry.

The ministry predicted that the foreign trade deficit would be 20.5 billion kronor, down from 22.6 billion kronor in 1982. The gross national product was expected to rise 1.4 percent after falling last year.

"I think the differences are narrowing," said Christopher Ross, one of the U.S. delegates.

Monday's meeting in the coastal town of Khalde, on the outskirts of Beirut, had opened on an optimistic note that rapidly dissipated.

## Reagan Dispatches Habib to Mideast On Talks Impasse

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, concerned by the lack of progress in the Lebanon talks, sent his special Middle East representative, Philip C. Habib, back to the region Monday with instructions that Mr. Habib return to the会谈.

Talking with reporters before his departure, Mr. Habib refused to say whether the United States held

Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel primarily responsible for the impasse in the negotiations.

However, his remarks — including the revelation that his first order of business will be to talk with Mr. Begin — left little doubt that the administration is chafing at Israel's insistence on discussing issues other than a pullback of its troops.

The proposals which were presented in our meeting at Kiryat Shemona were not accepted," it said. "New proposals on an agreed agenda were submitted today and will be presented to the government of Israel and Lebanon."

The main stumbling block has been that the Israelis want the talks to be broad ones, including the subject of normalization of relations between Israel and Lebanon.

Following a White House meeting with Mr. Reagan and top administration policy-makers, Mr. Habib said the president was disappointed at the failure to achieve the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon and regarded the stalemate there as a barrier to movement on his broader Mideast peace initiative.

"There is an urgent need to put the problems of Lebanon behind us so that we can move on to the larger issues of peace in the region," he said. "These problems need to be dealt with on an urgent basis, and they can be dealt with."

The envoy said that, at this stage, he did not plan to join Mr. Reagan's Lebanon mediator, Morris Draper, at the Israeli-Lebanese negotiating sessions now in progress but would begin his mission instead by talking with Mr. Begin.

He rejected the word "pressure" as applicable to the coming session with Mr. Begin and said, "Let's call it persuasion, good sense and a common objective."

■ Differences Said to Narrow

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Lebanese, Israeli and U.S. negotiators said Monday that they would try to end the impasse over the agenda when they hold their sixth meeting on Thursday in Kiryat Shemona.

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Monday's meeting in the coastal town of Khalde, on the outskirts of Beirut, had opened on an optimistic note that rapidly dissipated.

The port and oil-refining city 88 kilometers (55 miles) north of Beirut has been badly damaged in the clashes, which pitted pro- and anti-Syrian groups fighting with artillery, rockets, mortars, grenades and automatic rifles.

On Monday, government offices, banks, shops, cafés and about half the city's schools were reopened. But in the riverside districts of Baal Mohsen, stronghold of the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party, and Bab al-Tabbaneh, where anti-Syrian factions are entrenched, residents streamed northward in taxis and trucks to flee the city.

The officials conceded Monday

that there is almost no chance now of getting the full 7.6 percent for the army, navy, air force and marine corps personnel next year, given the decline in inflation and soaring federal deficits.

■ Police Enter Tripoli

Lebanon's Internal Security Force went into the embattled district of Tripoli Monday as a cease-fire appeared to be taking hold after a month of factional clashes in the country's second largest city.

But the Lebanese government is seeking a narrower focus in the talks, ideally the withdrawal of all foreign forces — Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian — from Lebanese soil.

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Algeria	6,000	Din.	Israel	15,360	newly	5,500	Per
Austria	17,5	Indy	Iraq	12,000	new	9,700	Per
Bahrain	6,425	Den.	Jordan	4,50	Per	1,000	Per
Bulgaria	1,000	Lebanon	Kuwait	16,00	new	6,800	Per
Cambodia	5,510	Lebanon	Lebanon	500	Per	1,000	Per
China	6,20	D.-R.	Libya	1,00	Per	30	Per
Croatia	100	Indy	Morocco	100	Per	5,500	Per
Cuba	5,20	Indy	Morocco	100	Per	1,000	Per
Cyprus	2,00	Indy	Morocco	30	Per	1,000	Per
Czechoslovakia	1,000	Indy	Morocco	100	Per	3,000	Per
Denmark	1,000	Indy	Morocco	100	Per	1,000	Per
Egypt	1,000	Indy	Morocco	100	Per	1,000	Per
Finland	1,000	Indy	Morocco	100	Per	1,000	Per
Greece	1,000	Indy	Morocco	100	Per	1,000	Per
Hungary	1,000	Indy	Morocco	100	Per	1,000	Per
Iceland	1,000	Indy	Morocco	100	Per	1,000	Per
Ireland	1,000	Indy	Morocco	100	Per	1,000	Per
Italy	1,000	Indy	Morocco	100	Per	1,000	Per
Japan	1,000	Indy	Morocco	100	Per	1,000	Per
Korea	1,000	Indy	Morocco	100	Per	1,000	Per
Latvia	1,000	Indy	Morocco	100	Per	1,000	Per
Malta	1,000	Indy	Morocco	100	Per	1,000	Per
Moldova	1,000	Indy</td					

## Soviet Bloc Proposals Draw Mixed Reaction From Allies

By John Vinocur  
New York Times Service

PARIS — The United States' West European allies have reacted with public expressions of interest in the Warsaw Pact's call for an East-West nonaggression treaty, but in private the proposal is often described as another Soviet attempt to hinder the possible deployment of new NATO nuclear missiles at the end of the year.

Official statements in West Germany, Britain and France have been largely favorable, following the standard form of welcoming any Soviet or Warsaw Pact statement that suggests peaceful intentions. The tone of these remarks has been similar to that used by President Ronald Reagan in greeting them, and some governments, notably that of Spain, found Mr.

Reagan's reply positive and diplomatic.

Particular caution in formulating replies was evident in West Germany where East-West relations and the deployment of the U.S. intermediate-range missiles will be major issues in the national elections in March.

In Britain, where less caution was expected, a particularly positive remark about the pact's proposals by Foreign Secretary Francis Pym was taken less as a reflection of the Thatcher government's attitude than as sign that elections may be held there this year and that increased regard for some segments of public opinion is now thought politically advisable.

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Western analysis said Mr. Vogel's visit, following a trip to Washington last week, is part of his effort to portray himself as a potential national leader.

He met with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz while in Washington.

Mr. Vogel is scheduled to confer Tuesday with Mr. Andropov, a foreign policy official, and separately with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko. He is to depart Wednesday.

Mr. Vogel was met at the airport

### Mudge Resigns Post As Namibia Leader

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — Dirk Mudge announced his resignation as chairman of the South-West Africa council of ministers Monday following a disagreement with the South African-appointed administrator-general of the territory, also known as Namibia.

His disagreement with Dirle Hough, the administrator-general, stemmed from a decision by Namibia's National Assembly, which is dominated by the multiracial Democratic Turnhalle Alliance led by Mr. Mudge, to celebrate South African national holidays in the territory.

The Soviet Union began an intensive public relations campaign before the death of President Leonid I. Brezhnev to portray Moscow's arms reduction proposals as reasonable.

NATO diplomats say the goal of the campaign is to promote the election of candidates in Western Europe who do not insist that all of the Soviet Union's intermediate-range SS-20 missiles be dismantled as a condition for canceling deployment of the Pershing-2s and cruise missiles.

The French statement said, "The best way for a state to serve peace is not by adding new documents to the United Nations Charter, but by respecting its obligations, and, in particular, by abstaining from any use of force."

Mr. Vogel is considered more moderate than his Christian Democratic opponent, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and therefore more acceptable to Moscow, which has made West Germany the centerpiece of its arms reduction strategy.

The most direct official dismissal of the Warsaw Pact initiative came from the French Ministry of External Relations which had, early last fall, predicted a major Soviet propaganda initiative in late 1982 and at the beginning of 1983.

The French statement said, "The best way for a state to serve peace is not by adding new documents to the Falkland Islands Monday with a helicopter tour of battlefields and lonely settlements."

Mrs. Thatcher, with her husband, Denis, set off to see the South Atlantic island colony that was recaptured by British troops from Argentina last year after a 74-day war.

On the second day of her visit, the prime minister was visiting San Carlos beachheads, where 3,000 British troops landed on May 21 and Argentine planes sank two British warships.

She also laid a wreath at a British war grave at Goose Green, site of a land battle, and toured Bluff Cove, where 50 British soldiers died when Argentine jets bombed their landing ship.

Mrs. Thatcher planned to be back in Stanley Monday night for a reception to which all 1,800 islanders have been invited.

In Britain, there were suggestions by Mrs. Thatcher's critics that, with an election due this year or early in 1984, she was hoping to boost her standing by the visit.

George Foulkes, a member of Parliament from the opposition Labor Party, said: "In my view, it is yet another episode in her carefully planned public exercise to derive maximum political gain from the victory which the troops gained in the South Atlantic."

"Her action in going there is typically imperialist, so provocative to Argentina, South America in general, and the United Nations, that it makes a long-term political solution much less likely."

On another television news program Sunday, Senator William L. Armstrong of Colorado, the second-ranking Republican member of the Budget Committee, joined the call for cuts in military spending.

He said he hoped that Mr. Reagan would propose a series of "very bold spending reductions, even abolishing whole programs like Amtrak and the Clinch River breeder reactor, and, if necessary, revenue-sharing and subway construction and you name it" to reduce the projected deficit by at least half.

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Mr. Moynihan said he believed that there is little hope of making substantial cuts in the forthcoming budget. "The deficit is so big that no cut gets you much," Mr. Moynihan said. Even if the president proposed abolition of a \$33-billion cut in domestic spending, it would not work unless it were part of a broader-gauged program.

Mr. Laxalt disagreed that budget cuts would be futile and called the currently projected 1984 deficit of \$200 billion intolerable. But he said Mr. Reagan's plan for a \$33-billion cut in domestic spending would not work unless it were part of a broader-gauged program.

"I'm a hawk," Mr. Laxalt declared, "but I also recognize that politically, unless the defense budget comes in for a fair-share cut, without impairing the overall program ... we simply are not going to effect the budget cuts we need."

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# Residents of U.S. Town Waiting and Worrying

By Nathaniel Sheppard Jr.  
New York Times Service

**TIMES BEACH, Missouri** — It has been a month since the rain-swollen Meramec River overflowed its banks and swept through this little St. Louis suburb, leaving residents in fear that what little remained of their possessions might be contaminated with highly toxic dioxin.

Most of the town's 2,000 residents were afraid to return or had nothing left to return to.

About 200 have come back to clean up the debris and pick up the remaining pieces of their lives in the only place they know. Some say they have lived with whatever dioxin may be there for the past 10 years and thus see no need for panic now.

But it is unlikely that life will ever be normal here again.

The scene is like something out of a science fiction movie. Where travelers enter most cities past a "Welcome To" sign, they enter Times Beach past a barricade with a "Keep Out" sign and pictures of a skull and crossbones.

Beyond the sign and across the now calm Meramec, some houses still lie toppled on their sides and chain-link fences remain flattened. Many of the simple one and two-story homes are damaged beyond

repair and have been boarded up or abandoned altogether.

Crumpled clothing, broken pots and water-damaged furniture pile from huge piles of debris stacked at the edge of many properties.

The material in these piles is suspected of being contaminated with dioxin, a deadly chemical by-product that was a tiny part of an oil mixture sprayed on the community's streets to keep down the dust 10 years ago, when they were no more than dirt roads.

Faithless forms behind protective white garments that look like space suits move in and out of the houses, collecting samples they carefully place in containers and load onto trucks. They are the researchers trying to determine the extent of the dioxin contamination. Residents, in their everyday coveralls and wool plaid shirts, move in close to see what is going on.

"Hey, look at those spatters over there," Ernest Hance Jr. jokingly said to a visitor as he saw some researchers emerging from a neighbor's house. "Looks like we been invaded, don't it?"

A short time earlier, Mr. Hance had talked more seriously about his concern that a number of his health problems might be linked to some

dioxin, which has been tied to cancer, birth defects and liver disease in laboratory animals.

"I have lived here 48 years, since I was five years old," he said, "and I used to cut wood for my stove right over there at City Park where they say most of that stuff is."

"What got me to thinking was when a woman who ran a stable here had 62 horses and some cats and dogs just drop dead. She said the last thing that happened was their hair started falling out."

Removing a baseball cap from his head, he brushed his hands through his own thinning gray hair.

"My dad was 71 years old when he died and he had lots of hair and very little of it was gray." He said he was suspicious, too, about the white blotches on his skin and his badly cracking fingernails.

"I am not trying to get anything out of this," he said. "I just want to know what's what."

Finding out exactly what's what is a point of irritation with many of the residents who have returned to Times Beach.

The several government entities involved in the town's problems had bitter disagreements over what should be done about the problem and, according to some

residents, have provided little or no information with which they could make decisions about their lives.

One plan was to load up the piles of debris on the 30 trailer trucks waiting at the outskirts of town, then transport the material to a state-licensed dump site near Wright City, about 40 miles (64 kilometers) away in Warren County.

"They have done no testing here and when they did come they said there was nothing they could do to help me," Mr. Hagen said.

"I had hauled away eight truck-loads of debris when the Red Cross showed up. They came in, looked at my house and said I had done such a good job they could not help me. I told them I had not asked for their help and that they could just leave through the door through which they had come."

"We never get any information from the authorities, just what we see on television. And that seems to change with each newscast."

Asked if they would move if the government ordered them to, Mr. Hagen said it depended on how many National Guardsmen were sent for him.

"We have lived here 29 years.

Where can we go?"

A short distance away, his daughter-in-law, Marian Hagen, prepared a meal while keeping watch over her sleeping 3-year-old son. She said she hoped he would

not wake up and see the "space-men" taking samples from a neighbor's home.

Mrs. Hagen and her husband, Joseph, returned to their home a week ago after hauling out all the damaged furniture from the basement family room, which they had finished just a few days before the river overflowed. The furniture is now part of the huge mound of debris that sits on a vacant lot next to their backyard.

"It's awful down here," she said. "And I wish we would hear something — that the government will buy us out or clean up this mess. We never know where we will spend the night. I heard the emergency sirens a couple of days ago and thought they were going to evacuate us again. Some nights I dream about those skulls on the barricade."



The Associated Press

## 2 Salvadoran Colonels Refuse Loyalty Oath; 28 Commanders Sign

United Press International

**SAN SALVADOR** — El Salvador's air force chief and the commander of an army battalion have refused to join 28 other high-ranking officers in signing a "loyalty oath" to the defense minister, spokesman for the armed forces said Monday.

The oath was drawn up by the Defense Ministry in an attempt to put down a rebellion by Lieutenant Colonel Sigifredo Ochoa Pérez, who is demanding the resignation of Defense Minister José Guillermo García.

Colonel Ochoa has been refusing General García's orders to quit his command in Cabanas province, northeast of San Salvador, and take a job as military attaché in Uruguay.

On Thursday, Colonel Ochoa declared himself in rebellion, demanding that General García resign because of alleged corruption and incompetence in fighting the three-year-old civil war against leftist guerrillas. On Sunday, Colonel Ochoa rejected General García's demand that he give up.

The Defense Ministry communiqué Monday said that Colonel Ochoa's "attitude constitutes an open contradiction to the principles of discipline and obedience that members of the armed forces must observe at all times."

The communiqué said that Colonel Ochoa had committed "an infraction of the military judicial code" and was signed by 28 commanders of security-force units.

The commanders swore to "maintain without change the principle of subordination and obedience to the president of the republic and to the commanding general of the armed forces." General García is the armed forces' commanding general.

The loyalty oath was not signed by the air force commander, Colonel Rafael Bustillo or San Salvador's 1st Infantry Brigade commander, Colonel Adolfo Blandón.

Colonel Ochoa has maintained that Colonel Bustillo and Blandón support his rebellion through neither has publicly done so.

Colonel Ochoa, referring to the country's leaders, told 2,500 cheering peasants in the main square of Sennentepéque, 48 miles (77 kilometers) northeast of San Salvador, "If they don't accept our proposals, we will stay in this province of Cabañas until we die."

Leftist guerrillas Monday took advantage of the army crisis to launch an offensive. They kept the northern city of Teguia, 60 miles north of San Salvador, cut off from reinforcements.

Officers of the surrounded garrison said Sunday that the guerrillas were within 50 yards (45 meters) of the main army position.

"They've surrounded the garrison and we're run out of munitions," a military source said.

■ **Indictments 'Defective'**

A Salvadoran appeals court has ruled that indictments against five former National Guardsmen charged with the murders of four American churchwomen were "defective," court officials said Monday, according to United Press International.

The move, coming less than three weeks before President Ronald Reagan must certify continued military aid to El Salvador, could delay the trial for at least one more month.

Mr. Reagan must certify by Jan. 28 that the Salvadoran government has made progress in human rights as well as in solving the killings of the four churchwomen and two U.S. labor experts.

Monday, the court secretary of the Third Chamber Court in San Vicente, where the case is being considered, said, "They did not follow legal procedure."

■ **9 Injured in Netherlands**

The Associated Press

**AMSTERDAM** — Two shrapnel-filled bombs exploded in the stands during a soccer match Sunday, injuring nine spectators, the police said.

## Science Saves Historic Oak

The Associated Press

**NOTTINGHAM, England** — Robin Hood's 500-year-old oak tree in Sherwood Forest has been saved by science, after vandals set it on fire last August.

Two truckloads of burned wood have been removed, a waterproof chemical applied to heal the scars and fluids sprayed on to preserve the trunk, the county council said Monday.

The tree, one of the oldest in Britain, is associated with the legendary Robin Hood and attracts half a million visitors a year.

■ **U.S. Anti-Drug Drive Ineffective, Study Says**

By Mary Thornton  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — The General Accounting Office has prepared a draft report now on President Ronald Reagan's deal that cases doubt on the effectiveness of the administration's much-publicized war on illegal drugs.

Since the Drug Enforcement Administration and other agencies began the assault on the trade a year ago by setting up a federal Drug Task Force in southern Florida, tasks for major drugs have actually dropped slightly nationwide, indicating greater availability, according to the report.

The price of heroin fell from \$2.25 a milligram in 1979 to \$1.66 in June 1982 while cocaine declined from 65 to 52 cents. The price of marijuana has dropped from its recent high of \$1.38 per gram in 1980 to \$1.32.

The report, a copy of which was obtained by The Washington Post, also cited other problems encountered by the task force, although many of them existed long before it was formed. These included lack of coordination and antagonisms among the participating agencies, failure to prosecute drug traffickers once they are arrested, and two agencies each counting the same arrest.

Several DEA and other agency officials told us that even though the task force has caused many traffickers to curtail or move their smuggling operations, it is doubtful whether the task force can have any substantial long-term impact on drug availability," the report said.

DEA figures show that only 5 percent of the defendants arrested by the task force are considered major violators, it said. It also estimated the 11-month cost of the southern Florida operation at \$66 million, far higher than administration estimates.

Last Oct. 14, Mr. Reagan declared war on drug trafficking and announced plans to set up 12 additional task forces, modeled after the one in southern Florida, to cover the entire country. The total annual appropriation for those task forces, which were scheduled to begin a phased-in operation this week, is \$127.5 million.

Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, presented the report Friday to the president in a meeting to discuss a recently passed crime bill now awaiting the president's signature.

Double counting of drug seizures makes it impossible to get an accurate count of the drugs seized," the report said. "The largest cocaine seizure in history, 3,245 pounds, [1,460 kilograms] which was made in March 1982 at Miami International Airport, was counted by both DEA and Customs."

The report by the GAO, a congressional watchdog agency, also said that some of the agencies working on the task force, including the Drug Enforcement Adminis-

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## U.S. Benefits Panel Said to Move on a Bipartisan Accord

By Jane Perlez  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — President Ronald Reagan's commission on Social Security moved closer in a bipartisan agreement over the weekend on measures to shore up the system, according to a Democrat on the panel.

The Democrat, who insisted on anonymity, said the package under discussion included an increase in payroll taxes starting in 1984 and partial taxation of old-age benefits for pensioners who have other, substantial income.

Sources close to the negotiations said Sunday that some congressional Republicans on the advisory board agreed to a proposal by the Democratic panel.

The Democrat, who insisted on

anonymity, said the package under discussion included an increase in payroll taxes starting in 1984 and partial taxation of old-age benefits for pensioners who have other, substantial income.

The proposed measures were intended to raise approximately \$170 billion for the years 1983-89, he said.

The panel earlier estimated that the cumulative deficit of the old-age benefit program could reach \$200 billion by 1989.

The Democratic negotiator said the proposals had the approval of top White House aides. Although the White House had no official comment, three senior presidential advisers participated in the weekend talks. The three were James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff; David A. Stockman, the budget director; and Richard Darman, a presidential assistant.

There is longstanding animosity between the DEA and the FBI, which began last year to work cooperatively on drug cases, and agencies such as the Coast Guard and Customs, which intercept drug shipments but are expressly forbidden from taking part in drug investigations.

The report said that 85 percent of the suspects arrested by the Coast Guard and Customs between 1977 and June 1982 were not prosecuted.

■ **New York Urged To Cut Fire Dept., Shift Funds to Expand Police Force**

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — New York City should maintain the size of its Police Department in coming years and make every effort to increase it, largely by diverting funds from the Fire Department, according to a study by a private panel.

The panel earlier estimated that the cumulative deficit of the old-age benefit program could reach \$200 billion by 1989.

The Democratic negotiator said the proposals had the approval of top White House aides. Although the White House had no official comment, three senior presidential advisers participated in the weekend talks. The three were James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff; David A. Stockman, the budget director; and Richard Darman, a presidential assistant.

It said that 500 to 1,500 positions could be eliminated at an annual saving of \$30 million to \$60 million. City officials said they agreed that the Fire Department could be trimmed and cited a plan now being considered that would reduce from five to four the number of firefighters riding most pumper trucks.

Mr. Reagan has set a Jan. 15 deadline for their recommendations.

The commission's study said that recent increases in the size of

the police force had improved the quality of police work, but high crime rates were still a serious problem. Aides to Mayor Edward I. Koch have said that he plans to cut the Police Department by as many as 1,800 officers through attrition over the next 18 months.

Mr. Koch must submit his preliminary 1984 budget to the State Financial Control Board by Jan. 17, itemizing what agencies will share in the 6,600 layoffs he has said he

remained stable, at around 11,500.

It said that 500 to 1,500 positions could be eliminated at an annual saving of \$30 million to \$60 million. City officials said they agreed that the Fire Department could be trimmed and cited a plan now being considered that would reduce from five to four the number of firefighters riding most pumper trucks.

The panel's National Commission on Social Security Reform is scheduled to continue its deliberations this week amid indications that most of the eight Republican and seven Democratic congressional members of the commission are close to an accord on a package.

■ **U.S. Court Says CIA Erred on an Information Bid**

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals has ruled that the Central Intelligence Agency acted improperly when it failed to respond promptly and fully to a journalist's request for information about the suicides and murders four years ago in Jonestown, Guyana.

Two of the judges ruled that the agency had acted in "bad faith."

The third, while agreeing that the agency's action may have been "fairly exemplary," said that it could have been caused by "bureaucratic inefficiency."

As a result, the panel ordered the U.S. District Court to reconsider the request by the journalist, Fielding M. McGhee 3d, for additional files of the intelligence agency under the Freedom of Information Act.

More than 900 Americans, members of a commune formed by the People's Temple led by the Reverend Jim Jones, died in Jonestown, Guyana. On Nov. 18, 1978, Reverend Jones gathered them together and directed that they drink poison punch.

Mr. McGhee went to the agency for information expecting that it would have carried out an inquiry in such a case.

■ **Which of these would voluntarily sell off his nation's gold reserves? You're right.**

Currencies are just pieces of paper; their value is as strong, or weak, as the country which stands behind them. Gold is metal. It depends on no nation. On no government. As long as people prize gold — and when has not been the most sought after of treasures — its value will never go to zero.

Losing much — and sometimes all — of their value has been the fate of currencies, stocks, bonds and other less tangible assets throughout history. There is ample reason to believe the future will mirror the past

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The U.S. Food Surplus

The farmers are in trouble. They have had too rapid a rate of growth of productivity, too much technical innovation and too much good luck. At a time when the rest of the economy suffers a deficit of those things, the farmers have achieved too much. They are now producing much more grain than America or — in the midst of a profound recession — the world can buy. Their prices and their incomes have been falling sharply. The costs to the U.S. government, in the various subsidies and price supports, have been rising even more sharply.

The Reagan administration, when it drew up its budget a year ago, expected the government's farm price supports to cost about \$6.5 billion in 1982 and to drop to \$1.5 billion in 1983. With the declining markets for agricultural products, those estimates turned out to have been grossly unrealistic. The actual cost in 1982 was twice the estimate, and it will be even higher this year.

Last month the administration, in desperation, suddenly embraced a dubious plan called "payments in kind." The idea was to induce farmers to reduce their plantings for the coming year, not with the conventional payments in cash, but with grain taken out of the present bulging reserves. But while payments in kind would reduce the impact on the federal budget, the immediate effect would be to put more grain than ever on the market and doubtless drive prices lower than ever. That is why a lot of farmers fought it, successfully, in the lame duck session of Congress.

It was not one of the administration's better ideas. The White House now seems to be preparing to put it into effect without legislation.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Travails of Zimbabwe

To beat former Prime Minister Ian Smith and his cronies, Zimbabwe has gone straight over the dam to Marxist tyranny. Its press is no longer free, it is drifting to a one-party system and its brutal police are torturing innocent whites. All this could be dismissed as a gross caricature if the government in Harare did not make Mr. Smith look good by unwisely lifting his passport and searching his home. "They seem immune to reason and fair play," complains the man who led Rhodesia into rebellion to preserve white rule.

It is a peculiar complaint, since Mr. Smith once jailed without trial any number of black opponents, including the present prime minister, Robert Mugabe. But that does not excuse Mr. Smith's harassment or lessen the gravity of charges that a high-handed home minister has condoned the torture of white airmen charged with sabotage.

But repression is not systematic, nor has Zimbabwe gone radical. The number of white farms has increased since independence in 1980. The European population is down to some 150,000 from a peak of 278,000, but that is still a lot of whites among 7 million blacks.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Bush Tour Is Welcomed

The news that President Reagan is dispatching his vice president, George Bush, to Europe later this month for consultations with the NATO allies over recent Soviet arms control initiatives is as welcome as it is overdue.

It is a curious paradox that democratically elected politicians in America, who should have learned some sensitivity in the art of gauging public hopes and fears, have been consistently outshined by the subtle propagandists in the Kremlin.

Although the offers thus far made by the Soviets, to limit intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe, have been both inadequate and self-serving, there can be no denying that they have succeeded in catching Western policy-makers on the hop. At a time when various "peace movements" seem to be prospering, it has been a source of frustration to those who reject the unilateralist argument to find that the Americans were, in a sense, allowing the devil to play all the best tunes.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

### The Year in South Korea

Heading the list of positive notes [in 1982] is the economic upturn or recovery from the oil-drums that followed the leadership vacuum of 1979-80 and deteriorated in the face of the persisting worldwide recession. The moderate growth in overall production and services is positive enough to raise hope and expectations for steady development of the economy in the years ahead. What is more noteworthy, however, is the stabilization of prices, a record unprecedented for decades.

The restraint of price increases far below 10 percent opens up a new vista in the development endeavor of the nation. In all probability the year 1982 is likely to mark an important turn in the nation's economy. The arrest of chronic inflation firms the basis of stability

### Vulnerable to Craziness

The recent storm that blew down eight power lines in northern California, casting a pall over about 5 million people, demonstrated with sparks and darkness what the U.S. General Accounting Office recently said with less drama: We are choosing to become more and more vulnerable to individual acts of craziness. What the storm did to those power lines east of San Francisco could have been accomplished in almost as little time by a couple of guys with welding torches or by the precise application of a few pounds of explosives.

We hear so much about the effect of war on our world of nuclear war that we tend to think of disruption in cataclysmic terms. But it would not take a nuclear explosion to bring chaos to our interwoven fabric of energy and life. It would only take a period of general disengagement, like the 1960s, or even just one little liberation army.

— Michael Parfit in the Los Angeles Times.

### FROM OUR JAN. 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1908: Germans Seek Reforms

BERLIN — The Social Democrats made a sensational demonstration in favor of equal suffrage and the secret ballot, measures demanded by them. The streets around the Landtag were blockaded, and the imperial chancellor, Prince von Bülow, arrived to cries of "Equal rights for all!" A squad of police dispersed the crowd. Later it marched 8,000 strong to the Royal Palace to continue the demonstration, singing a song in praise of Lasalle to the tune of the "Marseillaise." Prince von Bülow spoke for an hour against the new election law proposed, and was assured by the representatives of the "Block" that the measure would not be entertained.

— Michael Parfit in the Los Angeles Times.

#### 1933: Hoover's Arms Policy

WASHINGTON — President Hoover, in a message to Congress, urged ratification of the Geneva convention for the suppression of trade in arms and munitions. Congress is asked to give the president power to invoke an arms embargo as executive discretion if the legislators fail to ratify the Geneva pact. The embargo proposal is tempered as a result of objections by munitions manufacturers and the War Department. The president says, "For one nation to engage in prohibitions while others continue to supply arms would give an advantage to one nation over another by increasing the war potentialities in the manufacture and skill of non-cooperative nations."

— Michael Parfit in the Los Angeles Times.

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## A Suggestion: Invert the NATO Roles

By Col. Gianalfonso d'Avossa  
*The writer served until recently as Italian defense attaché in Brussels. This comment is from a paper presented at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies.*

**W**ASHINGTON — The Atlantic alliance needs to seize this moment of Soviet preoccupation with the changing of leaders to consider some leadership changes of its own.

As a forum for political consultation, the alliance often appears weak and uncertain. By contrast, the military elements of the alliance have been continuously reinforced qualitatively and quantitatively by the member countries.

NATO's political weakness is due not only to the bureaucratic nature of consultations among member states, although this remains a serious problem, but also to the inadequacy of the authority of these consultations. Concerning European affairs, America makes its decisions in Washington, while the nations of Europe generally twiddle their thumbs in Brussels.

We ought to consider a major institutional change. An American statesman should become NATO's secretary-general, and a European general should be NATO's supreme allied commander in Europe, with U.S. strategic forces on the Continent under his command.

An American as secretary-general would strengthen the authority of NATO's consultations. Moreover, the presence at headquarters of an American of international repute would move NATO's center of political-military gravity from Washington to Brussels without reducing the influence of the United States.

American decision-making would be better in-

tegrated into the debates of the European members of NATO. And an American secretary-general would be able to offer to the Europeans not only the obvious military strength of a superpower but also vital political resources.

A shot of American pragmatism into NATO's political arm, along with an infusion of European historical sensitivity into its military command, could revitalize the alliance. In addition, a European general in command of military forces would demonstrate that NATO is really an alliance of free nations, and that the military responsibility in Europe can be borne by a European, as it was during World War I when Gen. John J. Pershing fought under the command of Marshal Ferdinand Foch.

In the nuclear realm this role change would take on added importance. The nuclear "release" is in the hands of the allied commander, and can be exercised only with the American president's permission; final approval must come from the Atlantic Council. Some Europeans think that since a U.S. commander would decide whether nuclear weapons

are to be used, such a decision might be taken with minimal reservations; the consequences would not fall directly on American soil. A European general could ease such concerns.

This proposal will meet with resistance in major American political and military circles. The post of allied commander is prestigious and powerful, and has enabled America to exercise real influence over the alliance's armed forces. Nonetheless, we must have the vision to change.

This proposal could not have been made in 1949 when NATO was established. Then European powers were at the limits of their strength and in precarious economic condition.

However, after 30 years, such a step could shake the West loose from its torpor. For too many years Europeans have sought refuge under the American nuclear umbrella and behind American conventional forces. They have found it convenient to be less involved militarily while concentrating on economic development.

Today the basic need in the alliance is to seize the initiative, to re-engage public opinion and to dislodge governments from their overly comfortable and unimaginative positions.

I think the changes that I have proposed would move NATO in a useful direction. If these ideas seem heretical, bear in mind that they come from an Italian who has seen the election of a Polish pope.

*Los Angeles Times.*

## Progress Thanks to Reagan?

By Jonathan Power

**L**ONDON — A bad year in terms of wars, 1982 appears to have been a good year for human rights.

Says Freedom House, the New York-based independent organization that monitors the rise and fall of liberty around the world: "Victories for freedom were more evident than defeat. In spite of setbacks in Poland, Africa and the Middle East, 1982 was a better year for freedom than 1981. The most promising changes occurred in Latin America."

That raises the question: What is the connection, if any, between the human rights posture of the president of the principal superpower and the practice of torture, false imprisonment and suppression of democracy around the globe, and particularly in the Third World?

Freedom House calculates that when Jimmy Carter became president 19.8 percent of the world population was free, a term reserved for countries with full political rights and civil liberties. By the time Mr. Carter left office, the figure had jumped to 35.9 percent. In Ronald Reagan's first year it dipped slightly, only to rise last year to 36.32 percent.

In Mr. Carter's time there was a turnaround in three continents. In Africa a number of countries held elections. In Latin America and the Caribbean region significant steps toward democracy were taken. In India, Indira Gandhi lifted the emergency, called elections and was defeated at the polls.

It is probable that Mr. Carter's posture helped the tide to turn, at least in Latin America and the Caribbean region. He set a tone that had resonance in many parts of the world, instilling confidence in those who might otherwise have been unsure or ambiguous about how hard they dared push for human rights.

Statistically the influence of Mr. Reagan seems relatively small. In continuing progress in Latin America appears to have momentum of its own, at least in the big countries.

The decisions of the Brazilian military regime to allow elections in November and of the ruling party in Mexico to open up its electoral processes in July were made a long time ago and were based on factors independent of the current occupancy of the White House. An expanding middle class during the boom economies, a powerful homegrown conscience rooted in the Catholic Church and a desire to enter the community of Western advanced nations pushed them along this path.

Richard Nixon may continue to blame television for his Watergate ordeal, but it should not be forgotten that Andrew Johnson was impeached before the electronic age.

And despite his brilliance as a television performer, Ronald Reagan's ratings are drooping. The unemployed do not need the tube to tell them that they are jobless.

Ideally as it sounds, I would like to believe that Abraham Lincoln might have been elected president had he lived in the television era. The producers would have advised him to get rid of his black tie, but the voters would have recognized his quality.

*Tribune and Register Syndicate.*

Perhaps the important thing to note with Mr. Reagan is that he is not, by and large, turned back the clock, as many feared would happen. Whatever his early rhetoric, and whatever the intellectual position of Jean Kirkpatrick and the hand of Alexander Haig, when assessed over a two-year period it is difficult to argue that the Reagan administration has been particularly bad.

Mr. Reagan has thrown the weight of the United States on the side of a murderous right wing in Central America; reversed the Carter policy of opposing multilateral aid to Chile, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay; eased up the pressure on South Africa. But in no case has there been a sustained effort to put human rights on the back burner.

Even in El Salvador, the Reagan administration has been compelled to make clear to the government that it does not have a blank check to deal with its opponents as ruthlessly as it had been doing.

The truth appears to be that even if Mr. Reagan had wanted to be concerned about human rights, as his early appointments suggested, he has been boxed in by public opinion. Congress, the press and the allies may not have been enamored by Mr. Carter's crusading instincts, but neither did they want the subject left alone or replaced by a militant effort to cozy up to harsh regimes just because they were anti-communist.

Secretary of State George Shultz appears to sense this. Mr. Reagan may leave the world a more democratic place than he found it.

*International Herald Tribune.*

cacity. Policy toward the Korean peninsula is a case in point: Instead of developing a working relationship with the North and trying to take advantage of existing and potential disagreements between Pyongyang and Moscow, Washington remains in a passive position at best.

By doing so it has its policy dictated by Seoul, and 40,000 U.S. troops serve as pawns in the hands of a non-democratic regime. America could be precipitated into another conflict in an area in which Soviet influence is not presently dominant.

Washington would gain in credibility in the eyes of its allies if instead of supporting all dictators with anti-communist credentials it concentrated on countering its principal rival, the U.S.S.R. The presence of Kim Dae Jung in the United States offers U.S. politicians an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the views of the South Korean opposition as to ways of restoring democracy and reducing tension.

E-BRUIN, J. MERSH  
Elmshore, Denmark

## Video Games Respond To the Wrong Market

By Arnold Packer

**W**ASHINGTON — Time magazine's "machine of the year 1982" was the computer. This year computers and video games will be even better. Players will be able to act the part of characters in their favorite television shows while a micro-computer allows the story to unfold in response to the players' decisions.

Children in America's better-off homes and schools will use micro-computers to widen the gap between them and more poor youngsters.

Unfortunately, computers and other sophisticated technology will be used only infrequently to reduce illiteracy among the 25 million Americans who cannot read or write. Few makers of sophisticated video games will turn their attention to improving the work skills of America's 72 million functional illiterates.

Those developing sophisticated computer-controlled video courses for the military will not be using them to help the 30 million Americans who do not speak English well enough to function adequately in the job market. The software companies are unlikely to venture forth with home computer courses for the 47 percent of black 17-year-olds and 56 percent of Hispanics who are functionally illiterate.

Now will the new technology often help those whose jobs are threatened by robots and computers in the workplace. Workers displaced by technological change and imports will generally have to rely on older, more traditional methods of training, when they can get that.

The failure to apply the new technology to the training and education of the unskilled, the uneducated and the unemployed is unfortunate because there is powerful evidence that computer-assisted education works. Recently the Education Testing Service released the results of a four-year study of the benefits of 10 to 20 minutes of daily computer drill in mathematics, reading and language skills for poor elementary school children in Los Angeles. The results were improvements of 15 to 40 percent over the control groups.

The newest technology combines a computer with a videotape or disc machine to provide interactive video. The National Science Foundation financed an evaluation of this technology in teaching college-level biology. Students with access to interactive video reduced their study time by 30 to 40 percent while their test performance was 15- to 25-percent

better than that of the control group.

Interactive video technology is used by the military, banks and drug companies. It is used in sell General Motors cars and luxury retail goods, but it is not used to train the unemployed in the United States.

Neither the private nor the public sector is organized to make the substantial investment in computer and video courses that is needed. Most educators and trainers are not comfortable with the technology, and those who are do not have access to the up-front investment. Academic publishers prefer giving a small advance to a known academic writer rather than plunking down \$250,000 for a project in a relatively new technology.

When the publishers do invest, moreover, it is unlikely to be for training the disadvantaged or for re-training displaced workers.

Companies habitually under-invest in training. A major hotel chain recently decided not to teach English to new Haitian staff for fear of losing them once they were equipped to go elsewhere. The mobility to change jobs — the willingness to change jobs — makes it uneconomical for corporations to invest as heavily in human

resources as, for example, the Japanese.

This tendency is especially strong for entry-level workers.

Recognizing this tendency, Congress and the administration are willing to make some public investment in training. The recent Job Training Cooperation Act authorizes training services for disadvantaged and disabled workers. But this system is too decentralized to take advantage of the new technology. Few individual service providers can afford the front-end investment of \$250,000 to \$1 million for course development.

And the training procurement sys-

tems are too diverse and bureaucratic to bring forth the needed private sector investment on the part of the computer or software companies. It is much less risky to develop a game or produce software for the military.

## Lillian Gish, at 83, Transcends Style

By Enid Nerny  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Lillian Gish has never cared more than a small hoot about fashion, but she's always loved clothes. The result is that the actress is still wearing some of the things she bought three, four and five decades ago, outshining most of the current crop of fashion strivers. Whether at Radio City Music Hall or the White House, Gish looks so right that there are incredulous glances when she says that she honestly can't remember how many years the dress has been in her closet and, in fact, whether it originally belonged to her or to her late sister, Dorothy.

"I've never been in style, so I can't go out of style," she said during a recent interview.

Gish, who is now 83, has no hang-ups about her age, and is, she said, even resigned to the fact that "no one ever gets it right."

Her blue eyes twinkled mischievously as she continued.

"You know when I was making films, Lionel Barrymore first played my grandfather, later he played my father, and finally he played my husband. If he had lived, I am sure I would have played his mother. That's the way it is in Hollywood. The men get younger and the women get older."

She has never been certain whether she was 3 or 4 years old when she and her sister arrived in New York with their mother, who soon began playing ingenue roles in the theater (the girl's father left the family shortly after their birth in Ohio). However, she does remember the family sharing an apartment with a Mrs. Smith, whom Miss Gish had met at a theatrical agency, and Mrs. Smith's daughter, Gladys.

"Mother would give us two nickels to go and see a biography film and, some time later on, when we no longer shared an apartment, we saw Gladys Smith in a film," Lillian Gish recollects. "We rushed home to tell Mother and her reaction was, 'What terrible misfortune has happened to the Smith family, that Gladys has had to go into films?'" Gladys not only went into films; she changed her name to Mary Pickford.

Mrs. Gish's reaction to film acting was not too different from what most people at the time thought of all theatrical folk. Lillian's stage career started at the age of 5, and Dorothy's when she was 4, and both were told by their mother that their profession was considered a "social disgrace."

She is asked when she is asked about her "training" and how she made it into films.



Lillian Gish first wore this Valentino outfit of cut velvet over silk to opening of New York's Radio City Music Hall more than 50 years ago. Portrait is of her sister, Dorothy.

Fred R. Conrad, The New York Times

Gish, who now wears clothes from Vera Maxwell and from what she calls "the best shop in the world" — MacHugh's in Ridgewood, New Jersey — was a Mainbocher customer when his atelier was a "little cubbyhole" in Paris. Her evening dresses sold then for \$75, and she regrets now that she gave most of them away. Another favorite designer was Valentino and she still has several of her evening dresses that she wears for special occasions.

In addition to her travels, and the voluminous correspondence set off by personal appearances and the television showing of some of her movies, Gish is busy writing a book on religion.

"Mother's people were Episcopalian," she said. "But Mother always told us that if we weren't working, we should go to our own church on Sunday, and if we couldn't find our own church, to any church. I got interested in many religions from that time on."

Gish's interest in clothes, not just any clothes but classic designs with meticulous workmanship, stems from her mother who, at one time, made the entire wardrobe worn by both sisters.

"We could be hungry but we always had real lace on our panties," she said. "Mother made everything — our hats, coats, everything but our shoes and stockings."

When Mrs. Gish died in 1948, her daughters discovered that she had a safe-deposit box.

"We were intrigued, we thought that maybe it was full of money, but it was full of handmade Alencon lace," she said. "It's going to go to a museum."

After the sisters became stars, many of their clothes carried designer labels. One of Dorothy's coats, now at the Smithsonian Institution, had an even more noteworthy provenance. It was once owned and worn by James Madison, according to Gish, "everyone thought it was a Dior."

Her jewelry is almost always opals, her birthstone, and many of the pieces were acquired as gifts or payment.

"When I was in Australia, they asked if I would like to be paid in opals and I said I would," she said, pointing to her opal earrings she got in lieu of salary.

"Place an opal on her breast and troubles and cares will lie at rest," she recited, but then quickly warned that opals were unlucky for anyone not born in October.

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## Electronic Home Coming On Strong . . .

By Lee Grant  
Los Angeles Times Service

**L**AS VEGAS — What will the home of the future be like? Ask Roy Mason, who calls himself a "futurist architect."

For one thing, he says, an electronic brain will control such activities as cooking, maintaining the budget and selecting the right music for the right mood.

"By 1990, between 15 percent and 20 percent of new homes will have brain systems built into them and become as commonplace as putting in air conditioning. The average home will be a vast communications network of electronic technology."

Mason, who practices in Washington, addressed a gathering at the recent International Winter Consumer Electronics Show here.

Mason is a founder, with a group of forecasters, planners and researchers, of the World Future Society, and architectural editor of the society's magazine, the *Future*.

In an interview, he elaborated on the concept of "a home nerve center." A home brain is a revolutionary step, he said, but "affordable homes of tomorrow — 1,500-square-foot houses costing \$60,000 — will come complete with a brain component. The average family will be able to afford it."

In his speech, Mason said, "We have entered into the telecommunications era . . . We are creating a computer society. Knowledge is doubling every five years. We are becoming information rich, demanding instant data, facts, new entertainment; the threshold of boredom is lower. Soon the information junky, 'the informaniac,' will go to his corner kiosk and get a quick fix."

Mason takes glee in coining words like informaniac, sensorium, architronics, robotica, audiosia.

He is currently designing an office building in Houston, his hometown, that will incorporate the latest in electronic technology. "Already, data and word processing technology have virtually eliminated paper," he said.

The structure will be "the first intelligent office building of the future," Mason said. The building will contain a Central Nervous System linking each tenant with the latest in high-technology and telecommunications.

"This office of tomorrow will be automated and integrated with satellite communications and provide things like teleconferencing, telemarketing and electronic mail via satellite, which will greatly decrease dependency on traditional mail and business travel. And next we'll move to electronic hotels and stores."

Meanwhile, new technology will turn the home into an entertain-

ment mecca, a workplace, and an education center, he said. Shopping and banking will be done from the home. Capability to tap information worldwide will be at one's fingertips.

Residents can program their own heating, lighting and security systems," Mason said, and the same computer will remind the family of important appointments, sort out the day's receipts and automatically switch on favorite TV programs.

Mason is also designing a prototype home of the future called "Xanadu," which will be constructed in Orlando, Florida, near Disney's Epcot Center. Among its features:

- Microprocessors that enable the automatic monitoring and controlling of appliances.

- Individual microstations in each room that gather intelligence and automatically provide lighting, cooling and other sensory controls.

- A computer-graphics art gallery.

- A computerized kitchen in

which the house brain keeps track of food on hand, its nutritional value with recommendations of well-balanced menus, utilizing family recipes.

Adjacent to the kitchen, a hydroponic greenhouse, where vegetables, fruits and herbs grow year-round in a computer-regulated climate.

- A robotic who cooks and serves the meals.

Homes of the future, Mason said, will have entertainment centers, or "sensoria," that feature walls that become "large-screen video displays that change colors in time to music, or, linked through biofeedback sensors, respond to people's moods. The sensorium also features a free-standing hologram that generates three-dimensional TV images from broadcast, cable or recordings."

Above the sensorium will be a "champagne-like, floating, plastic-domed audiovisus, the listening room which can be used for quiet meditation or as a disco booth for a party going on below."

- The house brain, Mason said,

will have a left side and a right one. The former will control the operational and functional needs like heating water or lowering shades. The latter will control the creative needs and entertainment. "For example," he said, "after-dinner entertainment will be preprogrammed, creating a mood that matches household activities."

The house brain will even carry a communication with other homes similarly equipped. "Buildings can communicate with each other," Mason said. "Your house can talk to the house next door, over the fence — like, to borrow a cup of sugar."

In an interview, Mason said it is the children who are leading the way into the electronic age: "The video game has taken away the fear of the computer. Now kids look forward to computers in the classroom."

"Adults are still intimidated but their consciousness is increasing. The kids are inspiring them and leading them by the hand into the computer age."

The house brain, Mason said,

## . . . and It's Already Taking a Toll

By Georgia Dulles  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — From California's Silicon Valley comes word that a Universal Life minister is joining couples in electronic matrimony. Instead of "I do," meaningless to a computer, the bride and bridegroom type "yes" into the machine. Instead of wedlock pictures, they get printouts of the ceremony.

But the so-called "computer widow" and, to a lesser extent, the "computer widower," are becoming familiar figures in psychotherapists' offices. Their mates cling to the machine. They are withdrawn, unresponsive, uncommunicative. In extreme cases, the computerized spouse begins giving commands to family members as one does to the machine.

Dr. Thomas McDonald, one of three psychologists at Transition Associates, a counseling service in La Jolla, California, is a specialist in the way computers affect personal relationships.

"Here in Sorrento Valley, which is also known as Silicon Valley South, we're seeing the vanguard of a pretty serious phenomenon," he said. "By 1985, the estimates are 7 million portable computers. It concerns me that such a revolution is taking place and hardly anybody is looking at its impact on family life."

McDonald has been looking at it for two years. He has designed psychological tests that allow companies to detect signs of computer obsession. And he leads group therapy sessions for computer widows and their mates, typically professionals in the electronics field.

"The computer uses linear logic and a language that may be several levels removed from human discourse," he said. "It has infinite patience, an infinite store of knowledge. It sits there, rather unblinkingly, making no criticism of you whatsoever, completely at your command. I don't know too many people like that."

To program a computer is to enjoy power. After surveying 50 computer owners, Dr. Sherry Tye, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology sociologist, concluded: "When you program a computer, you feel

a great deal of control and mastery. People begin with a desire to make the computer do something and end up being absorbed by its doing something to them."

"The computer gives you positive strokes," said Gary Washam, whose field, computer graphics, is the fastest growing segment of the industry. "Every program you write that runs properly gives you positive reinforcement of success and encourages you to continue. The machine never tires of doing that because, of course, the machine never sleeps."

Until recently, Washam wasn't sleeping much, either. Nor was he seeing much of his family. When he wasn't using the office computer, he was using the one at home in San Diego. Things changed, though, after he and his wife, Connie, attended counseling sessions at Transition Associates.

"What helped more than anything else was sharing our feelings with other couples experiencing the same thing," he said. "I was having difficulty balancing my time between home and work. I felt guilty if I left before 9 o'clock. My wife wanted me home, obviously, but she also wanted me to be successful."

As with so many marital problems, the solution to this one rested on those two cornerstones: communication and compromise. Washam now leaves work by 7 p.m.

For adults who haven't grown up in a world of high technology, returning to the world of blood and flesh is relatively easy. But psychologists such as Dr. Philip Zimbardo of Stanford University wonder whether the transition will be as smooth for today's children.

"They're being exposed to computers at younger and younger ages. Will there be kids for whom playing with electronic machines takes the place of playing with other kids and, as they grow up, playing with other adults?" he asks. This question occurred to Zimbardo while researching the subject of shyness. He noticed that young people troubled by this "social disease," as he calls it, tended to be addicted to computers or video games. The machines gave them "instant feedback," he said, and the self-confidence they lacked in their social lives.

## U.S. Newsman to Go to Costa Rica To Defend Himself at Press Trial

The Associated Press

**S**AN JOSE, Costa Rica — Stephen B. Schmidt, an American reporter, goes on trial here Wednesday, accused of practicing journalism illegally by not being a member of the government-approved press organization. If convicted, he faces a maximum penalty of two years in prison.

Mr. Schmidt, 34, worked for the English-language weekly newspaper in San José. The Tico Times.

He currently edits a commodities newsletter in Wisconsin but plans to return voluntarily to defend himself against the charges brought by the Costa Rican College of Journalists, a professional association.

Freedom of the press is guaranteed under the constitution, but under Costa Rican law, membership in the college is mandatory for a journalist to work in the country.

Admission is tightly restricted to those who were journalists when the organization was founded a decade ago, and to National University journalism graduates or graduates of approved foreign journalism schools. Foreigners must live in Costa Rica five years before applying.

The law has not been strictly applied to foreign correspondents who report to their organizations abroad.

The last case in which the law was invoked involved Joseph Phillips, editor of the defunct San José News, also an English-language newspaper. Mr. Phillips, an American, was convicted in 1978 of illegally practicing the profession and given a three-month suspended sentence.

Recently, college officers have been telling fellow reporters the organization had won its case against Mr. Schmidt, claiming he fled the country to avoid prosecution.

Richard Dyer, publisher of The Tico Times, is helping Mr. Schmidt and said he is anxious for a court ruling, which he believes will go against the college. He said, "We think the situation abridges press freedom."

Mr. Dyer claims that Tico Times reporters are harassed by the college occasionally. Many of his reporters are not members.

The college argues that it needs to keep untrained people out of the

profession, although it has no set standards and many of the members admitted 10 years ago had no formal training.

Mr. Schmidt's lawyers will argue that he was exercising a basic human right that had no limitations and that the college's restrictions violate a Costa Rican-U.S. treaty guaranteeing equal treatment for the citizens of each nation.

The college appealed to a higher court, which has agreed to hear the complaint.

Asked to comment, Carlos Morales, the college's president, said, "We will act in the same manner in all cases the college finds a person practicing journalism illegally in our country."

The Associated Press

AP Wirephoto



ENERGY SAVERS — Police in Zimbabwe, which has been hurt by an acute fuel shortage since mid-December, have begun to make their daily patrols on horseback. The country's energy crisis was aggravated last week after Mozambican guerrillas blew up part of a pipeline to Zimbabwe just days before it was due to open.

## Republican Moderates Warn of Tie Between New Right, Moon Church

By Bill Prochnau  
Washington Post Service

**W**ASHINGTON — A moderate Republican group has charged that the New Right had entered into an alliance of expediency with the Reverend Sun Myung Moon's

Unification Church in a move that threatens the underpinnings of the Republican Party.

Representative Jim Leach, Republican of Iowa, chairman of the Ripsom Society, declared at a Capitol Hill news conference last week that his group had found a "pattern of tie" between the Unification Church, New Right fund-raisers, conservative Republicans and Moonie groups and the church-owned newspaper, *The Washington Times*.

However, Representative

Leach's news conference fell into disarray as two of the targets of the Ripsom report rose to dispute the accuracy of the charges, and the congressman conceded that the group's six-month study probably suffered from "less than perfect research and less than perfect facts."

However, Mr. Leach said that he stood by the thrust of the charges.

Among the accusations made at the news conference and in an article in the January issue of the *Ripsom Review* were:

- Richard A. Viguerie, the New Right's leading fund-raiser, conducted a national direct-mail subscription drive for *The Washington Times*, a Washington newspaper founded by the Reverend Moon's church.

- The College Republican National Committee, an independent wing of the Republican National

Committee, solicited and received money from the Unification Church in 1981 to protest Soviet actions in Poland.

### *Dow Jones Averages*

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg'd
Ind	1074.60	1099.98	1062.16	1092.35	+16.25
Tmn	360.61	472.20	455.21	469.43	+9.82
UJI	124.13	125.37	123.34	124.43	+0.10
S&P	420.83	430.20	416.91	427.40	+6.17

## Market Summary, Jan. 10

Market Diaries

### **AMEX Stock Index**

NYSE	AMEX	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	369.47	+6.9
		370.12	362.51		

### **Standard & Poors Index**

	High	Low	Close	Chg %
Composite	148.02	143.79	146.78	+1.4%
Industrials	166.15	161.35	164.72	+1.2%
Utilities	62.53	61.44	62.17	+0.2%
Finance	17.25	16.68	17.06	+0.2%
Trans.	25.96	24.98	25.79	+0.4%

### *Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.*

	Bugs	Sales	Short
Jan. 7.....	254,150	614,205	2,05
Jan. 6.....	221,851	537,674	2,05
Jan. 5.....	206,025	444,384	1,29
Jan. 4.....	174,165	415,395	2,44

### *Doug Jones Bond Averages*

	Bond	Average
Bonds	71.49	+0.07
Utilities	71.08	+0.24
Industrials	71.93	-0.10

72

Jan. 2 ..... 167,727 407,525 84  
\*Included in the sales figures.

# **Monday's NYSE Closing Prices**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

NYSE Index

High	Low	Clos.
84.62	83.45	84.57
97.79	95.73	97.19
31.24	29.66	31.22
45.45	45.16	45.45
87.98	86.73	87.50

**NYSE Most Actives**

Because of technical problems, NYSE Actives are not available for publication in this edition. The IHT regrets the inconvenience.

	Sales	Close	Change
AMER MOST Actives			
PPR11	1,316,800	3 13 16	+ 1/2
SL	785,400	34	+ 1/8
Field Co	549,000	23 1/2	+ 1/8
SCMA	422,900	4	+ 1/8
Eng	357,000	1 1/2	+ 1/8
Mo-Ho	251,600	6	+ 1/8
Sys1	227,500	23 1/2	
DCCP	221,300	35 1/2	+ 4/8
Eng	220,700	19 1/2	+ 1/8
Mo-Ho	180,700	7 1/2	+ 1/8

(Continued)

(Continued on Page 8)

#### **The next 10 years**

The world at your  
fingertips

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Canadian Stocks	P. 8	Highs & Lows	P. 9
Commodities	P. 8	Industrial Report	P. 9
Bonds	P. 9	U.S. Money Rates	P. 9
Earnings reports	P. 9	OTC Stocks	P. 9
Euro-rates	P. 8	Other Markets	P. 9

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1983

## COMMODITIES

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

## Options in Stock Index Futures Start During Time of Volatility

NEW YORK — The U.S. government has approved the first options markets in stock index futures, one based on Standard & Poor's 500 index and the other on the New York Stock Exchange's composite index.

Moments after receiving the news from the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange said it would open trading in S&P 500 options Jan. 23. An official of the New York Futures Exchange, a subsidiary of the Big Board, said no date had been set for the start of its options market.

Options are the right, but not the obligation, to buy (call) or sell (put) the underlying futures contracts at a specified price within a fixed period. The option's one-time cost, or premium, would be determined in the marketplace. A futures contract, by comparison, is a promise to buy or sell goods under the same general terms, with a small (perhaps 5-percent) cash payment, or margin, required to bind the deal.

Unlike options traders, buyers and sellers of futures are subject to calls for more cash margin if the equity in their accounts falls below certain levels. The new options are expected to appeal to stock market traders because they require a one-time payment, in effect the maximum amount the investor can lose, not counting commissions or, for that matter, the use of any loss to offset tax liabilities.

In addition, the stock index options are coming at a time when the underlying market has become so volatile that industry leaders expect many institutional as well as individual investors to use options as a form of hedging, or insurance against adverse price swings.

A strong stock market advance is usually mirrored by the three major stock index futures markets — the Value Line, the S&P 500 and Big Board composite index. The index futures also usually post larger gains than the actual indexes.

"One reason is that the stock index futures, like most other futures, tend to exaggerate actual market levels," said Malcolm A. Fellman, first vice president of Prudential-Bache Securities and a specialist in this market. "Another factor is that the stock market is an everyday affair, while index futures contract months are spaced four months apart."

The spot, or nearest index futures month, is now March, followed by June, September, December and so on. "This creates an odd situation in which the daily behavior of the actual stock market dictates the basic trend in index contracts not due to be settled in cash for weeks or months in the future," Mr. Fellman said.

## U.S. Note Trading Delayed

Monday was to have been the first day of trading in two-year Treasury notes on the Chicago Board of Trade. But so many brokerage houses asked for a delay — so they could prepare their staffs and computers for the new financial instrument futures — that officials of the biggest U.S. exchange agreed to put off the opening until Jan. 21, a Friday.

The fact that the exchange had originally decided to open on a Monday also disturbed many brokerage houses. They prefer to start new markets on Friday and then have the weekend to work out any problems that may arise on the first day of trading.

Richard L. Sandor, senior vice president of Drexel Burnham Lambert, a director of the Board of Trade chairman of its new products committee and a leading designer of this and other financial futures contracts, said in a telephone interview from Chicago that he and his colleagues viewed the delay as less worrisome than the reason for it.

"Apparently, the chief bug was that the new two-year notes will be traded in 'ticks,' or minimum price moves, of 1/28 of a point per contract of \$400,000 face value, rather than in 1/32 of a point, as is the case with other fixed-income financial futures, such as Ginnie Maes. Treasury bonds and 10-year notes, which are traded in units of \$100,000 face value. Ironically, we chose price ticks of 1/28 of a point because, on a contract with a face value of \$400,000, they are worth the same as half of a point on a \$100,000 contract — \$31.25."

The New York Times

## El Paso Takeover Accord Reached

United Press International

HOUSTON — Burlington Northern and El Paso Co., ending weeks of fighting, have reached an agreement for the railroad company to take over the Houston-based energy pipeline concern for about \$300 million, officials of the two companies said Monday.

The agreement calls for Burlington Northern, a Seattle-based transportation and natural resources company, to withdraw its Dec. 21 offer for control of El Paso and to make a new one Tuesday, said a Burlington spokesman, Larry Rand.

Both companies will drop all legal action against each other, and

Burlington Northern will make a new offer that will give it about 51 percent of El Paso's 49 million outstanding shares.

The new tender offer price will be the same — \$34 a share — but Burlington Northern will buy fewer shares by public tender, making up the difference by buying shares from the El Paso treasury.

The old tender was for 25.1 million shares. The new one will be for 21 million shares. Burlington Northern will buy 4.1 million shares from the El Paso treasury and obtain an option on 4.9 million shares more.

Before it started its takeover bid, Burlington Northern already had

made open-market purchases of 50,000 shares, or about 1.1 percent, of El Paso.

Sources said the withdrawal of all legal action included the Texas antitrust action filed by the state attorney general, Mark White, and then consolidated with the lawsuit El Paso had filed to stop the merger.

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Before it started its takeover bid, Burlington Northern already had

## Pound Shows Sharp Drop On Signs Election Is Near

Reuters

LONDON — The pound fell sharply in Europe Monday, losing two cents against the dollar, as the market began to focus the possibility of a British election later this year.

Gold rose \$11 in London to close at \$477 an ounce, its highest closing level since Sept. 7. When the New York market opened, gold rose to \$480.75 an ounce, pushed higher by the weakness of the dollar, New York dealers said.

The British currency, also hit by speculation about lower oil prices, finished the day in London at \$1.59, down from \$1.6102 Friday. It declined against most major currencies including the Deutsche mark and the French and Swiss francs.

The Bank of England said sterling had lost nearly one percentage

point during the day on a trade-weighted index based on currencies of Britain's major trading partners. It closed at 81.6 points on the index of 100, the lowest level since the index was introduced in its present form in February 1981.

Several dealers said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's weekend visit to the Falkland Islands could suggest that a general election is near. The opposition Labor Party has pledged that if it wins power it will devalue sterling by 30 percent to boost the economy. On a trade-weighted basis, sterling has fallen about 10 percent in the past two months.

The dollar, meanwhile, fell against the yen and major European currencies other than sterling in anticipation of cuts in U.S. interest rates. In Frankfurt, the dollar closed at 2,3310 DM, down from 2,3330 Friday.

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## Central Bankers Discussing Rescue For Yugoslavia

By Marcus Ferrer

Reuters

BASEL, Switzerland — Western governments are discussing a financial aid package for Yugoslavia for \$750 million of short-term credit that may total \$1 billion, European monetary sources here said Monday.

Yugoslavia, caught in a deep recession, recently adopted austerity measures to save foreign exchange needed to meet repayments on its foreign debt. The country owes more than \$19 billion to the West, a higher per capita total than that of any other Communist country.

Western central banks last year provided short-term loans through the Bank for International Settlements in Basel to help Hungary, Mexico and Brazil out of similar debt crises.

Switzerland began coordinating the aid package for Yugoslavia after the United States pressed for a European country to take over negotiations on the grounds that Yugoslavia is already heavily involved in organizing debt relief for Brazil and Mexico.

According to several bankers, Mexico will pay about \$200 million as a fee for rescheduling some of its debt, Brazil will pay \$60 million, Argentina \$55 million and Costa Rica \$7.5 million.

Most of the fee income is profit for the banks, said one banker who asked not to be identified. He said the administrative costs associated with renegotiating the loans were "not near" the amount of the fee.

In addition, he said, there was no risk to the banks because the fees are paid at the time the renegotiated agreement is signed, or soon after.

Although the banks are hurt because they lose the use of the funds that have not been repaid on time, they can recover all or part of that loss by charging more on the new loans made to permit borrowers to repay their current loans.

In the negotiations, banks are asking fees of 1 percent from Mexico and Argentina and 1½ percent from Brazil. Mexico, which had been paying fees of ¾ percent, was to reschedule \$20 billion in short- and medium-term debt, Argentina \$5.5 billion, and Brazil \$4 billion.

Citibank, Chase Manhattan, Manufacturers Hanover Trust and the Bank of America are among the major lenders to the Latin American countries. Individual banks will neither say how much they have lent to each country nor how much fee income they will earn.

Referring to the renegotiation, one banker described them as "what makes it attractive" for banks to reschedule the loans. Robert B. Allison, a bank-stock analyst with Smith Barney, views the fees as necessary to impose some "discipline" on borrowers.

But a diplomat from one Latin American country that is rescheduling its debt called the fees "very unfair."

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## La montre Philosophique

business investment activity could be expected before the elections.

## ■ Insolvencies Hit Record

Corporate insolvencies in West

Germany reached a record 1,099 in

November, an increase of 35 per-

cent from November 1981, Reuters

reported from Wiesbaden, quoting the

statistic office. The previous

record was set in February 1982 in

the first 11 months of the year, in-

solventies were at a record 10,659.

Franz Kroppendorf, head of the

statistics office, said he saw little

chance of an upswing before the

elections. Companies may pos-

pone investment plans until they

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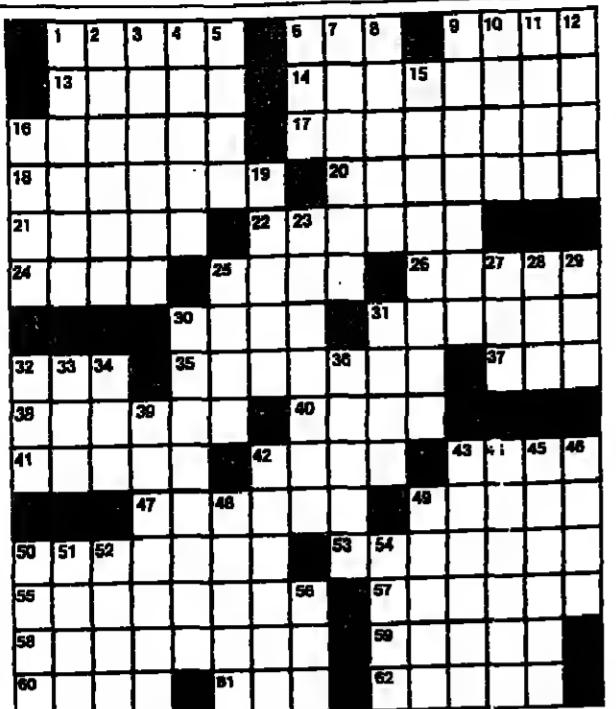
retain power.

In the negotiations, the statistics





## CROSSWORD



**ACROSS**

- 1 Pleat
- 6 Beast of burden
- 9 Dispatch
- 14 Rajah's wife
- 15 Cause of dampness
- 16 Event in 1980
- 17 Rural picture
- 18 Confronts
- 20 Conditionally freed
- 21 Entire
- 22 Durocher's nickname
- 23 Dried out
- 25 Wire nail
- 26 "Absentee" painter
- 30 Polo team
- 31 Lead astray
- 32 Underground
- 33 Ridge
- 37 Far East holiday
- 38 McCormick machine
- 39 Certain biog. sketch
- 41 Primitive familial symbol
- 42 Arab-Berber descendants
- 43 Intensively attentive
- 44 Anxiously creed

**DOWN**

- 40 Instrument for Yo-Yo Ma
- 50 First Lady for 15 years
- 53 Sock spasmodically
- 55 A pledging document
- 57 This isn't Occidental
- 58 Ats. Between Chris and Lloyd
- 60 A Hardy lass
- 61 Wrath
- 62 Unclean
- 1 Yesterdays display
- 2 Will?
- 3 Shoe component
- 4 French river
- 5 DDT target
- 6 Elec. term
- 7 Coated for washing
- 8 Rope fiber
- 9 What Goldsmith's lady did
- 10 Pitch
- 11 "Dies" (Latin hymn)
- 12 Soccer's #1, once
- 15 Noisy, harsh Corvus sounds
- 19 Play, in a way

## WEATHER

NION LOW	HIGH LOW
ALGARVE C P C F	15 57 10 58 Overcast
ALGIERS 14 57 2 41 Overcast	58 First Lady for
AMSTERDAM 13 56 4 18 Foggy	15 years
ANKARA 13 55 9 48 Overcast	53 Sock spasmodically
ATHENS 24 55 16 61 Fair	55 A pledging document
AUCKLAND 24 53 25 77 Cloudy	57 This isn't
BANGKOK 24 53 25 77 Cloudy	Occidental
BEIRUT 17 51 21 49 Fair	58 Ats. Between Chris
BELGRADE 15 41 3 27 Snow	and Lloyd
BERLIN 5 55 5 41 Overcast	60 A Hardy lass
BOSTON 13 57 4 25 Cloudy	61 Wrath
BRUSSELS 10 56 2 41 Rain	62 Unclean
BUCHAREST 6 45 1 24 Fair	1 Yesterdays display
BUDAPEST 6 43 1 24 Fair	2 Will?
Buenos Aires 23 51 21 70 Fair	3 Shoe component
CAIRO 17 53 19 64 Fair	4 French river
CAPSTOWN 24 53 19 64 Fair	5 DDT target
CHICAGO 7 45 4 39 Rain	6 Elec. term
COPENHAGEN 24 53 19 64 Fair	7 Coated for
COSTA DEL SOL 13 56 2 41 Overcast	washing
DAMASCUS 9 48 6 32 Overcast	8 Rope fiber
EDINBURGH 13 56 2 41 Rain	9 What Goldsmith's
FLORENCE 12 54 3 32 Fair	lady did
FRANKFURT 5 45 5 41 Overcast	10 Pitch
GENEVA 5 41 3 37 Fair	11 "Dies" (Latin hymn)
HAMBURG 32 50 6 44 Fair	12 Soccer's #1,
HELSINKI 11 55 12 54 Fair	once
HONG KONG 14 57 11 52 Overcast	15 Noisy, harsh
HOUSTON 11 41 3 37 Fair	Corvus sounds
ISTANBUL 13 46 5 41 Overcast	19 Play, in a way
JERUSALEM 20 58 5 41 Cloudy	
LIMA 16 56 6 44 Fair	
LISBON 13 55 5 41 Fair	

Readings from the previous 24 hours

ADVERTISEMENT  
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Jan 10, 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the previous month: \* weekly, \*\* monthly, \*\*\* quarterly.

IV: (1) - frequent; IV: (2) - monthly; IV: (3) - quarterly.

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CO.S.A. - Im'l Al-Mal Trust \$117.81 UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND: SF 31.25

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd: SF 705.52 SF 612.50

(d) Boerberg, SF 720.50 SF 620.50

(d) Gruber, SF 777.00 SF 625.00

(d) Steckler, SF 1,062.00 SF 215.00

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG/P3222 Bayr. SF 1,000.00 DM 57.50

(d) Cressey Fund, SF 5,020 DM 57.22

(d) ITF Fund Inv., SF 1,124.24 DM 57.25

BRITANNIA, POB 271, St Helier, Jersey, SF 1,000.00 DM 57.22

(w) Jersey Off Fund Ltd, SF 1,000.00 DM 57.22

Other Funds: SF 1,000.00 DM 57.22

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL: SF 26.05 SF 25.25

(w) Capital Int'l Fund, SF 26.05 SF 25.25

(w) Capital Fund U.S.A., SF 26.05 SF 25.25

(d) Consol., SF 461.00 SF 325.00

(d) C.R. Fund, SF 22.75 SF 22.25

(d) Energie-Votor, SF 107.50 SF 85.00

(d) Eurostar-Votor, SF 107.50 SF 85.00

(d) Eurostar-Votor Fund, SF 1,170.00 SF 1,050.00

GFI INVESTMENT FFM, SF 18.82 SF 18.25

(d) GFI Int'l Retirement Fund, SF 75.85 SF 75.22

FIDELITY POB 478, Hamilton, Bermuda, SF 1,000.00 DM 57.22

(d) American Values Comm., SF 1,000.00 DM 57.22

(d) Fidelity Assets, SF 5,625 SF 5,250

(d) Fidelity C.R. Fund, SF 1,000.00 DM 57.22

(d) Fidelity Inv. Fund, SF 1,000.00 DM 57.22

## SPORTS

# Cowboys Beat Bucs, 30-17; Vikings Rally to Win

By Michael Janofsky  
*New York Times Service*

IRVING, Texas — Monty Hunter, a rookie safety for the Dallas Cowboys, intercepted a Doug Williams pass Sunday and returned it 19 yards for a touchdown that moved the Cowboys into the lead over the Tampa Bay Buccaneers and, eventually, into the second round of the National Football League playoffs.

Hunter's touchdown, his first as a professional, put the Cowboys ahead, 23-17, early in the fourth quarter. Ten minutes later they scored again to win, 30-17, and earned the right to play the Green Bay Packers here Sunday.

Dallas quarterback Danny White, playing despite a sprained right thumb, completed 27 of 45 passes — the most he has ever thrown in a game — for 312 yards. Two of his passes were for touchdowns; the second, a 10-yarder to running back Timmy Newsome with 3:33 left, accounted for the final score.

Quarterback Doug Williams, also hurting (a sore hamstring muscle) typified the sort of game the Bucs offense played. Williams completed 8 of 28 passes for 113 yards. He also threw three interceptions.

Though Tampa Bay scored two touchdowns and a field goal, each score was set up by the defense — on a fumble recovery and two pass interceptions.

In the first half, Williams was far less effective than White, as the Cowboys took a 13-10 lead and outran the Bucs in total yards, 234 to 90. Williams completed one of 13 passes for 7 yards, and 63 of Tampa Bay's rushing yards came in a drive that ended when the second quarter expired.

The Buccaneers did not pick up a first down until 5:32 remained in the second period, and Williams did not complete a pass until 30 seconds before halftime. White, meanwhile, completed 16 of 31 for 202 yards.

The score was as close as it was because of one unusual play (perhaps attributable to White's sore thumb) and another one on which White was intercepted.

After the Cowboys had taken a first-period lead of 6-0 on two 33-

yard field goals by Rafael Septién, White, on a third-and-6 from the Tampa Bay 26, dropped back to pass. The ball slipped out of his hand, before it hit the turf, Hugh Green, the Bucs' outside right linebacker, snared it and raced all the way for a touchdown that put his team ahead, 7-6.

On their next series, the Cowboys drove from their 27 to the Buc 38 before White drilled a pass for the wide receiver Tony Hill, who seemed open over the middle. Approaching quickly from behind, however, was strong safety Mark Cotney, who plucked the ball away from Hill and ran 50 yards before he was tackled at the Dallas 27. Six plays later, Bill Capice kicked a 32-yard field goal that increased the Tampa Bay lead to 10-6 with 4:14 remaining in the half.

To that point, Williams still had not completed a pass, and the Buccaneers had gained all of 27 yards.

The Cowboys moved effectively on their next possession. White completing passes of 13 and 21 yards to wide receiver Drew Pearson on a 10-play drive that ended with a 5-yard TD pass to running back Ron Springs with 35 seconds left. Septién's conversion extended the Cowboy lead to 13-10.

Dallas spent the first 8:21 of the third quarter driving 84 yards to the Tampa Bay 1-yard line. On fourth down, Septién kicked his third field goal, increasing the Cowboys' lead to 16-10.

The Buccaneers' offensive difficulties continued, when they took over on their 22. Williams, lifting a high pass down the left sideline, threw an interception on the first play.

But the Bucs made some amends when the free safety Neal Colzie tipped a pass intended for Hill in the end zone into the hands of the cornerback John Holt.

That gave the Buccaneers the ball at their 20, and in six plays, they marched for the go-ahead touchdown. The drive ended when Williams hit wide receiver Gordon Jones on a slant-in from the left side. Jones shook the cornerback Rod Hill from his shoulders and ran 40 yards for the touchdown. Capice's conversion made the score 17-16 with 1:16 left in the third period.



Teammates Dennis Thurman (32) and Dexter Clinkscales (47) mobbed Monty Hunter after the safety ran back an intercepted Tampa Bay pass and for Dallas's winning TD.

By William N. Wallace  
*New York Times Service*

MINNEAPOLIS — On a closing 72-yard drive, the Minnesota Vikings suddenly switched offensive tactics — from passes to running plays — and the result was a 30-24 NFL playoff victory over the Atlanta Falcons Sunday.

The last six of the drive's 10 plays were running ones and the 10th saw halfback Ted Brown score on a 5-yard dash around left end. That touchdown, coming with 1:44 left to play, gave the Vikings the victory and moved them into the second round of the Super Bowl tournament.

Minnesota will play the Redskins in Washington Saturday. Brown's touchdown followed a 41-yard field goal by Mick Luckhurst that put Atlanta ahead, 24-23. The lead changed hands five times during the game, with the Vikings coming back again and again after mistakes that gave Atlanta opportunities.

The Vikings began the game in the worst possible fashion. After three downs, a punt by Greg Coleman was blocked and the ball bounced backward for 10 yards into the hands of Bob Glazebrook, the Atlanta strong safety who says he is not a particularly fast runner.

But Glazebrook managed to run down the sideline for 35 yards with no one in his way for a touchdown. The Falcons had scored three touchdowns — on a blocked punt, a fake field-goal play and by returning an interception. Their offense had done next to nothing, but they were ahead, 21-13.

The Vikings struggled to get back into the game with a long 70-yard drive that took up seven minutes and concluded on a 39-yard field goal by Danneke that cut the Falcon lead to five points.

Minnesota's recovery continued into the final quarter, an 11-yard touchdown pass from Kramer to Sam McCullum — the wide receiver who replaced the injured Ahmad Rashad — coming in the fifth minute. That put the Vikings ahead, 23-21.

Luckhurst continued his superb long-range kicking with his 41-yarder, giving the Falcons the lead for the last time with 6:45 left to play.

son, the Atlanta comeback, on the play.

Kramer had a shaky first half, missing some open receivers. The Atlanta quarterback, Steve Bartkowski, accomplished little, completing just three of 13 passes. Kramer connected on nine of 19 passes before halftime (he hit on 20 of 34 passes on the day for 253 yards); Bartkowski was 9-of-23 for 134 yards.

But Bartkowski did complete passes of 25 and 22 yards to Floyd Hodge and Alfred Jenkins on a drive opening the third period. The Vikings stiffened, and Luckhurst came out to try a 25-yard field goal with his holder, Mike Moroski, a reserve quarterback.

But there was no kick. Moroski stood up after taking the snap from the center and ran round his right end. When the containing defender, Willie Teal, closed on him, Moroski lateralized back to the trailing Luckhurst, who ran into the end zone for a touchdown.

After Luckhurst's conversion kick the Falcons were ahead by a point and the margin soon was eight points. Kramer, with White the intended receiver, threw a pass into the hands of Bob Glazebrook, the Atlanta strong safety who says he is not a particularly fast runner.

But Glazebrook managed to run down the sideline for 35 yards with no one in his way for a touchdown. The Falcons had scored three touchdowns — on a blocked punt, a fake field-goal play and by returning an interception. Their offense had done next to nothing, but they were ahead, 21-13.

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The Associated Press Conradin Cathomen, reaching the top of the cup standings.

## Winner Cathomen Ski Cup Co-Leader

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VAL D'ISERE, France — Conradin Cathomen of Switzerland won his second World Cup downhill race of the season here Monday

In contrast to Sunday's downhill hill, there were few accidents or disqualifications. The only skier among the top-ranked group not to finish was Canadian Todd Brooker, who fell early.

Brooker, clocking one minute and 59.20 seconds, edged Canadian Ken Read by 12-hundredths of a second.

Meanwhile, in Verbier, Switzerland, Cindy Nelson of the United States won the second and final women's cup supergiant slalom of the season, coupling her victory with Sunday's fourth-place finish in the discipline.

Zoe Haas of Switzerland was second Monday, followed by Sunday's winner, Irene Epple of West Germany. American Tamara McKinney, third Sunday, was fourth.

Cathomen, who also won Val Gardena, Italy, last month, produced a fluent run down a 3,410-meter course (about 11,250 feet) that had a drop of 915 meters, and overhauled Read on the last third of the track.

Read was within sight of his first victory in two years after he made up more than one second on his rivals in the middle section to clock the fastest intermediate time. But he had to settle for second, crossing the line in 1:59.32.

Italian Daniello Shardellotto was a surprise third in 1:59.66, his best cup showing ever. Stavardotto's previous highest finish was 15th in

### College Basketball

LATEST RESULTS OF THE TOP TEAMS

INDIANS (16-11) lost to Ohio State, 79-47. Michigan State (11-9) def. Baltimore, 103-102. St. Louis (7-6) def. Boston College, 72-67. Penn State (12-10) lost to Alabama, 74-67.

Virginia (11-1) def. Maryland, 83-84. Alabama (10-12) lost to Florida, 89-85; lost to Auburn, 71-82; def. Kentucky, 74-67.

UCLA (18-11) def. Arizona, 79-62; def. Georgetown, 76-67.

Utah (19-1) lost to Michigan State, 61-59; def. Michigan, 79-72.

Syracuse (11-11) def. Providence, 83-58; lost to Cornell, 71-64.

Arkansas (11-11) def. Nebraska, 44-58; def. Mercer, 83-82; def. Baylor, 65-40.

Nevada-Las Vegas (12-11) def. Utah State, 87-77; def. Cal-Irvine, 68-64.

Louisville (11-12) def. Cincinnati, 45-48; def. Kentucky, 76-76; def. Xavier, 79-58; def. Florida, 96-49.

Georgia (11-12) def. Boston College, 79-72; def. St. John's, 61-45.

North Carolina State (17-12) def. Fairleigh Dickinson, 76-71; def. Clemson, 76-70; lost to Mississippi, 65-45.

Louisville (11-12) def. Cincinnati, 45-48; def. Kentucky, 76-76; def. Monmouth, 82-59; lost to St. John's, 74-67.

North Carolina (18-13) def. Rutgers, 86-87; def. Duquesne, 76-75.

Houston (10-21) def. Texas A&M, 84-81; def. Southern Methodist, 105-71.

Purdue (10-21) def. Wisconsin, 80-84; lost to Minnesota, 54-53.

Illinois (10-21) def. Montana State, 83-45; def. Illinois, 75-47; def. Purdue, 54-48.

### MEN'S DOWNHILL

1. Conradin Cathomen, Switzerland, 1:59.20.

2. Ken Read, Canada, 1:59.32.

3. Peter Mitterhofer, Austria, 1:59.44.

4. Peter Müller, Switzerland, 1:59.73.

5. Urs Röber, Switzerland, 1:59.78.

6. Bruno Kernen, Switzerland, 1:59.91.

7. Franz Shatzl, Austria, 2:00.03.

8. Christian Haider, Austria, 2:00.05.

9. Vladimír Mařek, Soviet Union, 2:00.09.

10. Helmut Hollebeek, Austria, 2:00.11.

11. Leonhard Stock, Austria, 2:00.31.

12. Michael Mair, Italy, 2:00.33.

13. Stefan Niedermann, Austria, 2:00.35.

14. Peter Lüscher, Switzerland, 2:00.36.

15. Anne-Flora Rev, France, 2:10.84.

16. Michael Schmid, West Germany, 2:10.95.

17. Irene Epple, West Germany, 2:10.96.

18. Ann Kronschnitzer, Austria, 2:10.97.

19. Maria Wallner, Switzerland, 2:10.97.

20. Christin Cooper, U.S., 2:10.95.

21. Daniel Geller, Israel, 2:10.92.

22. Dennis Zill, Italy, 2:10.78.

23. Anne-Flora Rev, France, 2:10.84.

24. Stefan Sennert, West Germany, 2:10.85.

25. Ingrid Steiner, West Germany, 2:10.86.

26. Michael Schmid, West Germany, 2:10.87.

27. Michael Schmid, West Germany, 2:10.88.

28. Michael Schmid, West Germany, 2:10.89.

29. Michael Schmid, West Germany, 2:10.90.

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36. Michael Schmid, West Germany, 2:10.97.

37. Michael Schmid, West Germany, 2:10.98.

38. Michael Schmid, West Germany, 2:10.99.

39. Michael Schmid, West Germany, 2:10.90.

40. Michael Schmid, West Germany, 2:10.91.

41. Michael Schmid, West Germany, 2:10.92.

42. Michael Schmid, West Germany, 2:10.93.

43. Michael Schmid, West Germany, 2:10.94.

44. Michael Schmid, West Germany, 2:10.95.

45. Michael Schmid, West Germany, 2:10.96.

46. Michael Schmid, West Germany, 2:10.97.

47. Michael Schmid, West Germany, 2:10.98.

48. Michael Schmid, West Germany, 2:10.99.

49. Michael Schmid, West Germany, 2:10.90.

50. Michael Schmid, West Germany, 2:10.91.

51. Michael Schmid

**ART BUCHWALD****Bridging the Job Gap**

**WASHINGTON** — The five-cent surcharge on gasoline is supposed to be used to repair bridges and roads and provide 360,000 jobs. I imagine the states are starting to hire people to do the work right now. The trouble is I see it, is how will they select which ones to do the repairs?

They probably won't have any trouble finding qualified people from the construction fields, but does this mean the white-collar unemployed can't have a crack at the job? They need the money as badly as the blue-collar worker.

"You'd like to work?"

"Yes sir."

"What did you formerly do?"

"Vice president of an advertising agency."

"Then I don't imagine you know much about bridges."

"That was my specialty — building bridges between the advertiser and the consumer."

"I'm not talking about that kind of bridge. I'm talking about one that spans a body of water."

"I'm sure I can do it. Would You like to hear me sing 'Bridge Over Troubled Waters'?"

"Do you know anything about piling?"

"What advertising man doesn't know something about piling?"

"You may have to climb spans."

"You got the right guy. In the ad business I was known for my upward mobility."

"You don't seem to have many callouses on your hands."

**Ancient Inscription Of God's Name Found**

The Associated Press

**TEL AVIV** — An Israeli archaeologist has discovered a silver amulet with the earliest inscription of God's name ever found in Jerusalem, a newspaper reported today.

The Hebrew letters Yod, Heh, Vav, Heh — Yahweh or Jehovah — were engraved on an amulet found in a seventh-century B.C. tomb chamber by archaeologists Gabriel Barkay of Tel Aviv University, the Jerusalem Post said.

"That's because I had the 'Flight' account for the R&F Soap Company. Your hands were always smooth as a baby's skin. Look man, I need this job."

"There are thousands of people lined up for employment. We only want skilled workers who are knowledgeable about bridges."

"I thought Bonzo wanted everyone to go back to work."

"I wish you wouldn't talk that way about the president. The fact is he hasn't signed the gas tax bill you wouldn't be here today applying for a job."

"I'm not interested in applying for work. I'm interested in getting some. I know I'm overqualified, but I'm willing to take anything to get off unemployment."

"Perhaps you ought to try to find work. I understand they're taking on college graduates as laborers. Go and speak to the man at the other counter."

"Hi there. The man in charge of bridges told me you were looking for people to repair the state highways."

"Have you ever ruo a bulldozer?"

"No, but I know what a pothole looks like."

"May I ask you how many drivers you have?"

"Just a B.A. from Dartmouth."

"I'm sorry we're only hiring P.D.s to fill potholes."

"What about spreading tar. What kind of education do you need for that?"

"A master's in engineering, or a doctorate in geology."

"You guys are really going for the beauties to repair our roads."

"Why not?"

"We've taken on our quota of unemployed men, and I have to go bold that position open for a woman."

"I have one job open, but it's a backbreaker. You have to feed a concrete mixer with a shovel every 10 minutes."

"It'll take it. I'm not proud."

"I'm sorry I can't give it to you."

"Why not?"

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"It'll take it. I'm not proud."

"I'm sorry I can't give it to you."

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